to state the quantity owned by untitled aliens, nor is it so important. is generally held in smaller bodies. This alien non-resident ownership will, in the course of time, lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best

caused them to invest many millions in American railroad and land bonds, covering perhaps 100,000,000 acres, the greater part of which, under foreclosure sales, will most likely before many years become the property of these foreign bondholders, in addition to their present princely, possessions. \* " This aggressive foreign capital is not confined to the lands it has purchased, but overleaping its boundaries has caused hundreds of miles of the public domain to be fenced up for the grazing of vast herds of cattle, and set at defiance the rights of the honest, but humble, settler."

The bill proposes to place these aliens under the disabilities of the civil law as to all future attempts to acquire lands in this country. "In other words," the report says, "the bill is a declaration against absentee landlordism. It declares all foreignborn persons who have not been naturalized incapable of taking the title to lands anywhere within the United States, except a leasehold for not exceeding five years, and it has no retroactive, but a prospective operation. It also contains a provision which will compelalien land-owners to

cease to be such or to become citizens of the United States within ten years.

"The bill," the report says, "would pre-vent any more abuses like that of Mr. Scully, who resides in England and is a subject of the Queen, but owns 90,000 acres occupied by tenants, mostly ignorant for-eigners, from whom he receives as rent \$200,000 yearly, and expends it in Europe. The Schenley estate of about two thousand acres, within the city limits of Pittsburg and Allegheny, from the rents of which the Schenleys, who are subjects of the British Queen, draw annually not less than \$100,000, is another instance of alien landlordism in America. The tenth census shows that the United States has 570,000 farmers, the largest num-ber possessed by any nation in the world." In conclusion, the report says: "With the natural increase in people, and 500,000 foreigners who flock to our shores annually, and who, by competition, are reducing the wages of labor, making the battle of life harder to win, how, a few years hence, to provide homes for our poor people is a problem for the American statesmen to solve. The multiplication of the owners of the soil is a corresponding enlargement of the number of patriots, and every land-owner in this country should owe allegiance to the United States."

## MINOR MATTERS.

Efforts of the National Bar Association to Have a Bankruptcy Bill Passed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, June 9 .- There is a delegation from the National Bar Association trying to secure the passage of the bankruptcy bill which has been pending since the beginning of the session. They visited the members of the committee on rules individually this morning, who all agreed that a day would be set aside for the consideration of the bill, and the prospect is that it will come before the House within the next week or ten days. The pending bill is the result of a compromise between the creditor and the debtor interests and is very generally approved by all the bar associations throughout the country. The Speaker said that he was in favor of the bill, and there seems to be a general demand for it. He thought it ought to be passed before the close of the

Important Land Ruling.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered an important decision on the question of the legality of the President's action in Issuing, May 23, 1870, a proclamation offering certain lands in New Mexico for sale at public auction. In pursuance of this proclamation the said lands, in August following, were offered as stated, and those of them remaining undisposed of were treated as subject to private cash entry under the act of April 24, 1820. In 1856 Commissioner Sparks disputed the legality of the President's order, and recently the present Commissioner decided that the offering under the President's proclamation was not authorized by law. The Secretary overrules the decisions and concludes that the President's proclamation was legal, and that the question must be accepted as finally and legally deter-

Famous Cotton Claim Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 9. - The Court of Claims to-day settled the famous Austin cotton claim. This was a claim for about \$60,000 for cotton seized in Louisiana and Texas, and rested upon the lovalty of Sterling Austin, deceased, father of the claimants. It also involved the question of whether the general amnesty act of 1868 removed his disabilities in case he was proved to have been disloyal. The court decided the latter point in the negative.
The court dismissed the petition on the ground that the loyalty of Sterling Austin had not been established. A supplementative opinion was however, given fixing the threat he, Scroggins, laid in ambush for alue of the property seized at \$59,287.

Mr. McRae's Silver-Coinage Bill.

Washington, June 9.-Representative McRae of Arkansas to-day introduced in the House a bill on the subject of silver coinage. It provides for the free coinage of silver; for an increase of United States treasury notes each year, to make the total issue thereof equal in amount to the revenues of the government for that year; for the issue of treasury notes to replace na-tional bank notes surrendered; for the repeal of the laws authorizing the sale of United States bonds, and for the accumulation of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, and, finally, for the covering of the reserve into the treasury as an available asset.

Working for Safer Railway Appliances. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen is now at work on the House committee on railways and canals as it has been on the Senate committee on interstate commerce, and will probably secure a favorable report on the bill requiring railway companies to use safety appliances for coupling and brakes on freight cars. The committee is not disposed to go as far as Mr. Coffin, the agent of the broth-erhood, desires, but they will report some

May Keport the Tariff Bill This Week. WASHINGTON, June 9.- The Senate committee on finance to-day continued the consideration of the tariff bill. The cotton schedule was concluded. Few changes were made. The committee has now nearly completed the bill, and a member stated to-day that the majority members would probably conclude their work on the bill to-morrow night. The report on the bill will probably not be made until the latter part of this week or the first part of the week to come.

Tippecanoe Battle-Field Monument. WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Representative O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, to-day reported favorably to the House from the library committee the bill appropriating \$50,000 for erection of a monument on the battle-field of Tippecanoe, Indiana, to commemorate the heroism of men who fought and died under Gen. William H. Harrison.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 9.- The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the selection of the American Exchange National Bank. of New York, and the First National Bank. of Cincinnati, as reserve agents for the old National Bank, of Fort Wayne, Ind. General Schofield, who is acting as Secre-

tary of War, has received information from General Ruger to the effect that the trouble on the Rosebud, between the settlers and the Cheyennes, seems to have subsided. The Indians have agreed to sur-render the prisoners demanded by the au-

thorities. The President and family returned to Washington on the United States steamer Despatch, at noon, from Fortress Monroe,

square. The location is between the White House and Arlington Hotel, adjoining the residences of Secretary Blaine and

Senator Don Cameron.

James G. Brooks, ex-chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Departinterests and free institutions of the United
States. The foundation of such a system is
being laid broadly in the Western States
and Territories.

"The avarice and enterprise of European capitalists," the report continues, "have him for Congress in a New Jersey district.

Secretary Windom has made a favorable report on the customs administrative bill, and it will probably be approved by the

President to-morrow. A pleasure excursion party, consisting of about eighty-five members of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association, many of whom are accompanied by the ladies of their families and invited friends, arrived here this evening.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

Encounter Between Tim O'Hern and Barney Taylor, at Omaha, Stopped by the Police.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—The bloodiest prize-fight that has ever taken place in this vicinity came off Saturday night between Tim O'Hern, of Chicago, and Barney Taylor, of South Omaha. O'Hern stripped at 170 pounds, and Taylor at 166. In the first round the Chicago man rushed Taylor around the ring, getting in heavy blows wherever he desired. When the second round opened. Taylor started in for revenge. Both men were severely punished, and just as the round closed, O'Hern landed viciously on Taylor's jaw, sending him to the floor in a semi-conscious condition. A terrible right-hander in the third laid Taylor's cheek open, and in the fourth O'Hern got in a savege upper-cut. Taylor landed heavily on O'Hern's neck, and the latter went down as the round closed. The fifth round was tame, but in the sixth and seventh Taylor scored two knock-downs. In the eighth O'Hern split Taylor's other cheek, and closed one eye. The Chicago man also had the best of the ninth, and when Taylor came up for the tenth both eyes were about closed, and his face and chest were swathed in blood. Each man secured a knock down in this round, but for the next five rounds O'Hern had every-thing his own way. When the sixteenth round opened O'Hern started in to knock out his man. His hist smash sent Taylor sprawling on his back. Again and again O'Hern smashed the bleeding, trembling, staggering man, and he was fast succumbing when Chief of Police Maloney jumped through the ropes and stopped the fight.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mayor Davidson assured the Baltimore City Council yesterday that they had had the benefit of "indirect competition" in the sale of the city's B. & O. stock. The Boston Wool-consumers' Associa-

tion will soon issue a circular to all persons in the wool trade, asking them to join in a crusade against the wool tariff. Preston and William Eaton, brothers, while returning home from Superior, Neb.

Sunday, were struck by a train on the Burlington & Missouri River road, near Hardy, and instantly killed. A French Canadian, Edmund Corriveau a farm laborer, of Harrisville, R. I., died

yesterday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital, New York, of exhaustion following the paroxysms of hydrophobia Owen Bradley, a well-known race-horse trainer, shot and mortally wounded Price

Jenkins at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. Jenkins had a fight with Bradley's brother Will, Sunday night, and yesterday morning Owen took it up. He escaped after the By unanimous vote the City Conneil of

Chicago has petitioned Governor Fifer to call an extra session of the State Legislature to consider a constitutional amend-ment permitting the city of Chicago's bonded indebtedness to be increased \$5,000. 000. The sum named is for the purpose of promoting the success of the world's fair.

Lower California Conspirators. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9 .- A dispatch to the Chronicle from Ensenada, Lower California, gives an interview with Governor Torres, Governor of the peninsula. Gov. Torres says he has been in constant cipher communication with the Mexican government since the filibustering disclosures were made, and has sent a full report substantiating all that has been published. He says the Mexican government has decided to demand that the United States punish Walter G. Smith, Augustus Morrell, Ranfo D. Wordon, Gideon Hill and others for their part in the conspiracy. Torres will soon send his government proofs that

an English corporation was undoubtedly guilty of complicity. Shot by His Rival in Love. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Benjamin H Knight, deputy county marshal of this, Jackson county, was shot and fatally wounded last night, about eight miles south of here, while returning home from visiting his fiancee, Miss Mary Force. Wm. Scrog-gin, Miss Force's cousin, was arrested for

Heads Broken in a Circus Riot. BANGOR, Me., June 9 .- Quite a riot was reported to-night from Ellsworth, where some men of the place became involved in a bloody fight with some employes of Robbins's circus. A large num-ber participated in the fight, which resulted in many broken heads and severe bruises. After a desperate struggle partial order was finally restored. It is re-ported that a special police force patrolled the streets armed with rifles. Great excitement is reported in the city. Several men were severely injured.

Gone to Canada to Escape Creditors. HAVERHILL, Mass., June 9.-Fred W Blake, dealer in patent leather tips, left town a week ago, saying he was going to Chicago on business. It is learned that he left a number of creditors; that his propare in Canada.

A Horse Plunges Through a Street Car. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 9 .- A runaway horse attached to a grocery wagon plunged through an open street car this morning. There were twenty persons in the car.
Miss Jennie Burke was hurled twenty feet
and injured internally, George Pascoud
was seriously injured, and Mrs. Rice slightly bruised. The rest escaped unhurt.

Broker Pell Sentenced. NEW YORK, June 9 .- Recorder Smythe, of the General Sessions Court, this morning sentenced broker George H. Pell, of Sixth National Bank-wrecking fame, to imprison-ment, at hard labor, for seven years and

Willie Leapheart's Lynchers Indicted. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 9.—The Lexington grand jury to-day brought in a true bill against F. C. Caughman and Pierce G. Taylor for the lynching of Willie Leapheart in ail last month.

A Suggestion Not Yet Adopted.

six months in the State prison.

Kansas City Journal. The suggestion made by the Indianapolis Journal that the custom of floating flags over the public schools be adopted in the Southern States meets with favor in the North. As yet there has been no hearty response from the South. And still the Southern editors are continually exaptiating upon the loyalty of the Southern people to the flag of the Union.

What We Are After.

Philadelphia Press. The objection which the importers raise against the McKinley bill is that "it would check importations." That means, of course, that more goods would have to be manufactured in this country! Well, brethren, that's just what the McKinley bill is here for bless your dear souls! for, bless your dear souls!

Have No Sympathy with Investigations. Rochester Democrat.

The Democratic Assembly of New Jersey has refused to approve the bill of costs in-The Republican congressional campaign committee will open, rooms to-morrow at party which has ever been ranged in opposite Lafayette sition to reform of any kind.

## THEAFRICANSLAVETRAFFIC

Instead of Suppressing It Europeans Are Indirectly Aiding and Abetting.

Starvation Along the River Nile-Cruelty to Natives-Women Not Wanted in Office-Von Caprivi, Bismarck and Kalnoky.

SLAVERY ENCOURAGED. Nothing Being Done by Europeans to Suppress the Traffic in Africa.

LONDON, June 9 .- The European powers do not seem to be making much progress in their professed object of suppressing the slave trade, which is made the pretext for seizing and apportioning Africa. The Red sea trade in kidnaping children continues to flourish without any attempt being made for its suppression. Several thousand of these children are kidnaped from Africa every year and disposed of at various places along the Red sea, where they are subjected to terrible treatment. The fact that there is no fertile territory to be seized under the pretext of stopping the cruel trade in innocent and helpless humanity probably accounts for the circumstances that England does not spare any of her immense fleet for that object, although the British station at Aden is very near the track of the slavers. So far from suppressing slavery on the east coast and along the Congo, the system is rather encouraged by the compensation paid to slave-owners for the labor of their human chattels, and the anxieties of the various European invaders of the Dark Continent to realize on their investments has made the traffic in slaves brisker than

The most appalling accounts are received of the sufferings of the people in upper Egypt and along the scene of the expedition for the relief of Gordon. It is said that the inhabitants, driven desperate by starvation, feed on each other, while all kinds of animals, however loathsome, are eagerly sought for food. The wretched people fight with each other for morsels, and hundreds are perishing daily. Failure of crops is said to cause this awful misery, though the wars in which British amoltic the territory has prominently figured. have doubtless had their influence in causing the failure of the crops. Indeed, it is said that the slaughter of the male population left the devastated region without sufficient male labor to raise the crops.

It is also asserted that at Sierra Leone and on the coast generally, the British officials being practically irresponsible for their conduct, are most brutal and tyran-nical in their treatment of the natives, who are flogged and tortured at the will of their white masters. Meantime England is build-ing a number of gun-boats for the work of christianizing Africa. The boats are of shallow draft, so as to pass up the rivers into the interior, and will be mounted with a sufficient number of cannon to impress the natives with the advantages of civiliza-

Emin Pasha's Salary Paid.

LONDON, June 9.- The Egyptian government has paid to Captain Casati, in behalf of Emin Pasha, more than £5,000 as Emin's salary for seven years' services as governor of the equatorial province in Africa.

Major Wissmann, Imperial German Commissioner to east Africa, has arrived at Cairo from Africa on his way to Berlin. He reports that Emin Pasha, when he started for the interior of Africa, was enoving fine health.

In the House of Commons to-day Si James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, announced that the government had no information that the Germans were pushing forward agents into the regions in the rear of the territory of the British and German East African companies. The English and German governments understood that while the negotiations relative to African territory were pending the status quo would be main-

WOMEN NOT WANTED.

British Lords Refuse to Allow Them to Serve as Members of County Councils.

LONDON, June 9 .- The House of Lords today rejected the bill to enable women to serve as members of county councils. While from the known consensus of opinion among the lords on this subject their action was not surprising, it was still thought that the presence of Miss Cobden and Miss Conn in the London County Council by virtue of popular election, and the additional fact that no protest against their being seated was lodged within the year succeeding their election, would exercise greater influence over the obdurate peers. There is now a resolution before the House of Commons calling attention to the exclusion of women from the parlia-mentary franchise, and practically a mo-tion to allow women, otherwise legally qualified, to exercise this privilege. Although not as ancient nor as time-worn as the "deceased wife's sister" bill, this mointeresting to note its growing strength as it returns to its place on the parliamentary table. Since 1872 women have voted for members of town councils, and in the year intervening the privilege of voting for school boards, poor law guardians and other local bodies has been added. The parliamentary committee also rejected today the "unearned increment" clause in the bill providing for the widening and general improvement of the Strand.

CAPRIVI AND BISMARCK.

The Former Admits that the Latter Is Missed in State Councils.

BERLIN, June 9.- The committee of the Reichstag on the army bill held another session to-day. Chancellor Von Caprivi appeared before the committee and expressed his concurrence in the statement erty is over-mortgaged, and that he owes employes two weeks salary. His wife has left town, and it is believed that the couple duce the term of compulsory military duce the term of compulsory military service. The Chancellor alluded to the resignation of Prince Bismarck, and said that though his withdrawal from the chancellorship had rendered the conduct of business difficult it had made no change whatever in Germany's relations with other governments. Herren Richter and Rickert, leaders of the Friesinnige party. declared that the bill would not be acceptable to their parties unless the term of service was shortened. The prospect of an entente between the government and the opposition on the bill is therefore remote. In the course of his remarks the Chancellor said the withdrawal of Prince Bis marck had left affairs, from their nature. less secure than when his fascinating personality still figured before the world. A thousand things which were in themselves unchanged now appear with notes of in-terrogation instead of points of exclamation. "I quite understand," he added, "that you should wish that things had happened otherwise, or that Prince Bismarck should return [lively protests from all parts of the house.] But it was inevitable, sooner or later. We still find the simplest duties difficult because his weight does not fall into the scales. I count in the first place upon a patriotic understanding on all sides. Let us wait another year, then, if necessary. I shall be prepared to combat all conflicting elements here. But to-day I still face the fray with some auxiety.

As Viewed by Count Kalnoky. PESTH, June 9.—Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole monarchy, addressed the Austrian-Hungarian delegations to-day. He declared that, owing to the sharply-defined individuality of the highly-gifted and energetic Emperor of Germany, the change in the German chancellorship had no more effected the relations of the two empires than the change of Emperors. These relations were never clearer, or firmer, or more intimate than head of affairs with no less confidence than when Bismarck was in control. The country's relations with other powers were per-fectly satisfactory. The radicalism of Servia foreshadowed a tension, but Servia

friendship with Russia, which need not entail hostility toward Austria. Replying to questions Count Kalnoky said that no steps had been taken to conclude international agreements of an American protectionist tendency, but the governments interested had been sounded on the subject. All the foreign estimates, including an increased appropriation for the secret service, were unanimously adopted.

Bismarck Talks on Nihilists and Workmen. LONDON, June 10.-A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has been accorded an interview by Prince Bismarck. The Prince declared that no concession to the Nihilists was possible. Over-education had led to much dissatisfaction and disappointment in Germany, but in Russia it had led to disaffection and conspiracy. There were ten times as many people educated for the higher walks as there were places to fill. Further, education was making pedantic theorists and visionaries unfit for consti-tutional government. It would be madness to put such men in authority. Russians do not know yet what they want. They must therefore be ruled with a rod of iron. Referring to the labor question, the Prince ridiculed the idea that workmen would ever be contented, because, he said, the rich are never contented. He spoke strongly against any dictation as to hours of labor and against the usurping of the rightful authority of parents over their

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The McKinley Tariff Bill Does Not Suit British Manufacturers.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, member for Sheffield, referring to the act of the American House of Representatives in increasing the duties on cutlery, tinplate, and other articles of British export, inquired concerning the bad effect which the approval of the Senate would have upon Sheffield, Belfast, and other places in the British empire. He also asked if the government still maintains that the free import system of the United Kingdom pre-cluded its instruction of Sir Julian Paunce-fote, British minister at Washington, to represent to the American government the injury which the pending legislation would do to the industry of a friendly power which last year gave a free market to £95,-000,000 worth of competing American goods. ir James Fergusson said the government had not received a copy of the bill, but had been informed that it contained no important alterations.

In Memory of John Huss, Martyr. LONDON, June 9.-The action of Dr. Reiger, the leader of the old Czechs, and twenty other members of that party, in announcing their intention of resigning their seats in the Bohemian Diet, is due to the attitude in that body of the new Czech party, with which Dr. Reiger and his followers cannot consistently act. Though the friction between the two factions has increased of late it has had no effect upon the preparations which have been in progress for some time to hold a grand Huss celebration in July, in which project all Czechs are united. All over Bohemia organizations are forming to do honor to the memory of John Huss, who was burned the stake at Constance, on July 16, 1415, for heresy. It is the intention to make the demonstration the greatest gathering of Czechs ever assembled, and seven hundred Czechs will be chosen from all parts of Bohemia as delegates to go to Constance and perform a solemn religious duty before the statue of the martyr.

Cable Notes.

An Englishman was shot dead at Genoa. yesterday, by a sentry for not replying to a challenge.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected all the proposed modifications of M. Meline's tariff bill and passed the measure by a vote of 343 to 168.

A tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swept over Hungary yesterday. Many persons are reported to have been killed by lightning. Miss Fawcett, who carried off the highest

honors in mathematics at Cambridge University, received 400 marks more than Bennett, the male senior wrangler. The Russian government has ordered the immediate addition to its military establishment of a new corps of flying cavalry

and a further augmentation of its field-bat-

The German Bundesrath has resolved to erect a national equestrian statue of the late Emperor William. The statue is to be placed opposite the imperial castle. Competition for the design is to be open to all

sculptors. The Swedish bark Architect, which has arrived at Queenstown from Fernandina, reports that on May 24 she saw a large balloon floating in the ocean. The bark attempted to reach the balloon to ascertain if anybody was in the car, but darkness set in and the balloon was not afterward

George Washington Butterfield, an American, has brought an action for libel against the London Financial News, placing his damages at £100,000. The alleged libel consisted of a statement published by the Financial News asserting that a mining operation in the United States, in which Mr. Butterfield was interested, was an

REED AS A REFORMER. The Hucksters Must Vacate the Capitol Corridors-The Speaker Supreme.

Washington Special Apparently Speaker Reed does not pro-pose to leave a single darling abuse in the House end of the Capitol for the growlers to growl at. He made a clean sweep of the old mossback rules when, with a stroke of his pen, he established practical prohibi-tion in the restaurant, and now he has issued an order that the pie, toy and newspaper stands that have been an eyesore for long years, must take a walk within a few days. The fiat has created dismay and despair. The Senate side of the Capitol has been free from these nuisances for a long time, but the freedom they have had on the House side has caused the corridors of those precincts to be overrun with all sorts of booths, until the stranger might imagine

himself at a church fair, The last stand to go from the Senate was Senator David Davis's old pie-woman, who for years furnished the great Illinois statesman with his favorite pie and luscious glass of milk every day at the noon hour. Some of the Judge's enemies in the Senate worked up a scheme to drive the old woman so far away that her chief patron would not be able to get back the same day when he went for his luncheon. She was permitted to squat upon a claim in the lower corridor near the dungeons of the House wing. There she remains to this day, but she will have to get a move on her, as they say down in Maine, before the close of the week. Near her is another pie-and-milk stand, a picture-stand and a cigar-stand. In the corridor above the chief figure is "Clara Morris," a very old and half-dazed French woman who has been there since the building of the Capitol, and had the intimate acquaintance of every public man from the time of Jefferson, to accept her

This is the main corridor, and she takes up nearly half the space of the passage. Yet almost across the corridor from her is a ginger-bread stand, extensively patronized Congressmen who are accustomed to that commodity in close association with the festive watermelon at country fairs in campaign time. Cigar-stands, newspaper and candy-stands, to the number of half a dozen, several telegraph offices and a de-crepit old woman with an apple basket, make up an outfit of this character that cannot be found in the capitol building of any other parliamentary body in the world. Time and again efforts have been made to abolish them, but the squatters have al ways had enough friends to prevent their eviction. Now it is different. When Speaker Reed leans up against anything it gives way at once. The telegraph and telehone stands will also shortly be moved to a room, and so the grand corridors left vacant and majestic, without a feature more trivial than the coming and going states-

Always Sailing Under False Colors.

Peoria Transcript. nounce the McKinley bill are what may be called "old gags." They were held in New York just before the last national election, and they were held in Pennsylvania just Servia foreshadowed a tension, but Servia before that State gave 80,000 Republican majority. Styling Democratic meetings tions. Austria had never failed to remind "business meetings" is just about as honest Servia that it was advisable to cultivate a selling oleomargarine for pure butter. Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Baking Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GENERAL LONGSTREET.

He Tells How He Became a Republican—His Talk with Hood.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. General Longstreet has exploded a story which has been circulated for years as an explanation of his connection with the Republican party. The common report has been that Longstreet made up his mind on this subject at a conference with several other well-known confederate generals soon after the close of the war; that they all agreed to indorse the policy of reconstruction; that Longstreet wrote a letter following out that idea, and that in consequence of the abuse which this action brought upon Longstreet the other confederate generals who had agreed to go into the movement with him "backed out." General Longstreet was in St. Louis last Monday and a reporter of the Globe-Democrat called his attention to the story which has been frequently told in explanation of his alliance with the Republican party. General Long-

street said: "That is not a true statement of the facts. There never was such a meeting held in my office. It was just after the military bill had passed, and friends of the South felt that they were in a dark hour. The New Orleans Times came out in a strong editorial calling upon Hood, Wheeler, Stewart, myself and others as Southern leaders to join the paper in a plea for a re-construction of the Union. We were asked to declare in so many words that we accepted the results, and were ready to aid in the speedy restoration of the Union. "General Hood met me, and we talked

about the editorial. He said in effect that it aimed at a condition that we all devoutly hoped for, but he added, 'If you declare yourself on those lines the Southern press and the Southern people will vilify and abuse you. It may be very patrictic and all that, but it will be very foolish.' I replied-Idon't exactly remember what were the words, but it was to the effect that, if it was patriotic. I was willing to be called a fool. That afternoon I wrote my letter on reconstruction to the Times. It was first published in its columns, and first read by General Hood when it appeared in print. However much General Hood may have shared my sentiments, he never trusted himself to public expression of them. General Wheeler I did not consult in the matter. He, therefore, did not interline and make marginal notes in my letter. There never was an arrangement under which my letter was to be followed. The soldiers named were all gentlemen, and had they made any such an agreement they would have carried it out. If I did tread the wine press alone, I did so on my own

This statement of General Longtreet will be accepted as final. It destroys a legend which has been repeated for years, and which many have believed. The strangest thing about the whole matter is that Gen. Longstreet did not long ago deny a story which did some of the most distin-guished of his associates in the confederate army grave injustice. It is well that the truth has come out at last.

BISHOP TAYLOR'S MISSIONS.

His African Work Not a Success-His Usefulness Seriously Impaired. Boma (Conge) Letter in New York Tribune.

I am informed, upon credible authority, that 58 per cent. of the Taylor missionaries have retired from their fields of labor within a year. This loss is as follows: Sickness, death, hunger, incompetency. It is said that Bishop Taylor places one or two missionaries on a station with one year's supplies of a very doubtful character. He says to these people: "After one year this station must be self-supporting—at any rate, you must not look to me for further assistance!" During the first year it is impossible for these missionaries to become self-sustaining, even if they devoted all their time and strength to physical labor. The first thing they must do is to learn the native language in order to put themselves upon pleasant terms with the people they have come to teach. But, according to the Bishop's plan, the first year upon the field must be occupied by a fierce and exhausting struggle to keep from starving during the second year. There is one instance of unwisdom, not to say inhumanity, of this policy. Two missionaries from the United States, husband and wife, had passed their first year at their station. The food was exhausted, and they applied to the Bishop for food or transportation back to America, but they received no food and no transportation. Finally the woman fell into a burning and consuming fever, and her husband, in despair, went on board the Cameroon, and begged Captain Turnbull to take them to England, explaining that the Bishop had refused him both aid and transportation, adding that he was without money and his wife was dying. The captain carried the sick woman to his ship in his arms, and conveyed them to England, whence they begged their passage to America.
I visited one of the Bishop's missions

near Banana about three weeks ago. It was a difficult canoe trip up a filthy little creek with a swift current. It is situated in the bush three hours from Banana. At this station I found one lonely white woman, just recovering from a fever of two weeks' duration, during which time she was entirely without medicine, or food, or attendance. I asked Miss Kildare if she were not lonely, and she said she was perfectly happy; and that she was delighted to be by herself. She is of Irish extraction, fifty-five years of age, and had taught among the freedmen in the Southern United States. She was pleasant and fervent in her conversation, as is the manner of most Methodists. Her house stood upon high pillars, was of galvanized iron, and contained two rooms. She had no kitchen, and did no cooking. Like most of the Taylor missionaries, she trades some with the natives.

I asked her if she was not afraid of being molested, and she told me that she had a revolver which she occasionally discharged to intimidate the natives. Her house stands in the center of a large lot surrounded by a very high pole fence. On one side of her is a small native village, on the other side reside a few people from Liberia, whom the Congo State brought here because their ancestors had been stolen from the Congo a century ago. These peo ple are not on friendly terms, the natives do not like the Liberians, and I suspect there are ample reasons for this dislike The Liberian is not a harmonious element in Africa. Well, if Miss Kildare teaches the children of one faction, the other faction refuse to send their children or to trade with her; and thus she finds herself between two fires. Even if all were har-monious this lonely woman is not equal to the work to be done upon this field, and I regard this mission as utterly worthless. It fact, it is a scandal to leave this woman in such isolation. She seems to be thoroughly good and earnest woman, but talents of a high order are required for such

fields already ripe for the harvest. Bishop Taylor himself seems to be an ex-cellent man, but a poor missionary bishop. He has a habit of refusing hospitality at night, preferring to sleep upon the ground with a stone pillow, in imitation of Jacob of the Old Testament. I believe that this young man siept out upon the ground because there was no shelter for him. Moreover, he was a fugitive from the just anger of an injured brother. The greatest of missionary bishops, St. Paul, always ac-cepted hospitality, and when he remained in a place for a long time lived in his own hired house. Bishop Taylor is suffering now from bronchitis, because he chooses to expose himself by sleeping upon the ground in the heavy and poisonous air of this wild country. Thus his usefulness is impaired and his life endangered. Some of his brethren are frequently sick by imitating his dangerous example.

Business Before Politics.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) President Harrison has made an excellent appointment to the postmastership of Brooklyn. The selection of Colonel Andrew D. Baird, although a surprise, ought the attempt. to be reassuring to every one who desires her assailant.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. ennsylvania kines. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore d 5:00 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p in. York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pts.
and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; strive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:30 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 a m., 8:25 a m., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., d:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 5:20 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:00 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. TANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO V St. Louis and the West. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm.
Greencastic and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.
Terre Haute and Greencastic Accom'dation, 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parior Cars are run on through traina.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. P. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent

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an efficient administration of our postal system. The choice of a successor to Postmaster Hendrix is of consequence to the public not so much on the political as the business side.

The Irrepressible Springer.

Pittsburg Chronicie. Springer, the agile, was with other gentlemen at the Speaker's desk to be recorded as wishing to make a speech on the silver bill, and thinking that the Speaker meant to ignore him, inquired in an irritated tone: "Have you put me down yet, Mr. Speaker?" 'I have put you down more than once. Mr. Springer," replied the Speaker, in his drawling way, "but the trouble is I can't keep you down."

Cleveland's Presbyterianism. Buffalo Commercial. Mr. Cleveland has worked his birthright Calvanism pretty hard since he became President; but Mr. Quilp says that the principal, if not only, plank in the West-minister Confession that he has really "clung to, with unabated faith and steadfastness," is the dectrine of election.

The Controversy in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Sentinel. According to Baron Cotzhausen, Governor Hoard is bent on having the little German boy learn English, "even if it be at the risk of losing his God." Are we to understand that in Mr. Cotzhausen's opinion God doesn't understand English?

New York Evening Post (Dem.)

On national issues Oregon appears to be safely Republican, the growth of population during the past ten years having helped that party, which in 1880 gave Garfield only 764 more votes than Hancock received. Stanley's Ordeal

"Safely Republican."

ning to kiss Mr. Stanley when he appears in public, the great explorer will probably

New York Commercial Advertiser.

wish he had gone back with Emin. "Send-Off" Was Meant. Boston Transcript.

"His great sen i-along by Tacoma" is the

Now that the British matrons are begin-

way an English paper speaks of Mr. Train's send-off by the booming Western town. "Send-along" is not bad.

"Those Derned City Ways." Mrs. Tredigee (as the sugar comes along)se the tongs, cousin. Mr. Honks .- Why, 't ain't hot, is it?

The Cleveland Idea.

Philadelphia Press. Mr. Cleveland's idea seems to be that it is better to write than be President.

Accused of Burglary.

William M. Aiken was arrested early this morning by Sergeant Joyce, patrolman Raftery and depot policeman Hagerdorn on a charge of burglary. He is a young man and has not tong been out of the Reform School. He is thought to be the thief who has been committing the various robberies in Haughville. He was intend-ing to take the train for Chicago, when arrested, having probably learned of a warrant being out charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses.

The house of James Redding was robbed recently of a gold watch worth \$85 and \$13

in money, and evidence points to Aiken as the guilty one. A number of keys were found in his pockets. Aiken came originally from Evansville. Highway Robbery. Mrs. Lynn Joyce, living at room No. 10,

Smith Block, Virginia avenue, reported last night that a young man, apparently about eighteen years old, had attacked her as she was walking on Albama street, between the Big Four yards and South street, and had snatched her pocket-book containing \$10 cash and a note for \$100. The robber also made an unsuccessful attempt to secure her watch. He struck her a severe blow in the face in the attempt. She was not able to recognize